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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 17,078

號九月二年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918.

己丁未歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF,
**THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,**
and
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 2,637,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,560
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
\$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,361,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
\$5,319,230
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
6.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, 40, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables.
Not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
Season tickets will be issued until
payable therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compostable order
accompanying Bank Note.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.**

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Manama,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 483
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

**DEWAR'S
"IMPERIAL"
AND
"EXTRA SPECIAL"
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons long.

Town Office, 48, Copthorne Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 223.
Shipyard: Shek-Sui-Ts, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**
Sailing: April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
— TELEPHONE No. 212 —
— TELEGRAPHIC AD. —
"TAIKOO DOCKYARD"

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 875 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

**J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.**

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Opposite the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY-RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$4 per day. Max. Telegraph add: "Peak Hotel."
P. O. FRUSTY,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

At the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE COMING ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

WHERE WILL THE BLOW FALL?

London, Feb. 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at the
French Headquarters writes: "The
military question overshadowing all
others, is: How and where do the
Germans intend to strike on the West
Front? The enemy must recognise
the costliness as well as the doubt-
fulness of an offensive on the West,
however great; but the reasons im-
pelling him thereto seem to out-
weigh counsels of prudence. If he
cannot get peace on his own terms
he must get on with the war and in
six months the American Army will
have restored the balance of strength
in favour of the Allies. So we must
expect at no distant date as heavy
a blow as the Germans, with what-
ever assistance they can extort from
their reluctant Allies, can deal."

Where will the blow fall? A de-
cision cannot be reached in Italy.
Moreover, the German forces there
were halved as soon as the fighting
became established in the mountains.
Probably not more than five German
Divisions are in Italy now. On the
other hand, the enemy is undoubtedly
assembling men and material in
France, but if the prospects of a
second Verdun on a larger scale are
uninviting, is the enemy likely to
attempt it?

The Correspondent proceeds to
suggest that the enemy may have
something up his sleeve—some new
method, some new weapon, which he
thinks may prove decisive.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THREE ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACKS
REPULSED.

London, Feb. 8.
A French communiqué states:—
An enemy attack, at day-break, on
a small post to the north of Comonne,
was repulsed.
The Germans followed up the
bombardments reported this morn-
ing, on the right of the Meuse and
in Alsace, with three surprise at-
tacks; to the east of Samogneux, on
the northern side of Fosses wood and
to the south of Hartmannswiller-
kopf.
All attacks were repulsed.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Feb. 8.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There was hostile artillery activity
at Fleisqueres.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Feb. 8.
An Italian communiqué states:—
Our airships dropped a ton of
bombs on an enemy aerodrome at
Motta di Livorno, with excellent
results.

A GERMAN ORDER.

MALES FROM 18 TO 60 FOR
MILITARY LABOUR.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.
The Telegram states that a German
order has been issued on the Flemish
coast, calling up males from 18 to
60 years of age for military labour.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.
A telegram from Vienna states
that the Austrian Cabinet has re-
signed owing to the opposition to
the two months' provisions budget,
by which a majority
for the budget became doubtful.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe AND SUBMARINES.

MENACE KILLED BY AUGUST.

London, Feb. 8.
Admiral Jellicoe, speaking at Hull,
said we were in for a bad time during
the next three months, but he be-
lieved that if we held out the sub-
marine menace would be killed by
about August.

ENEMY BARGAINING WITH RUMANIA.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO CON-
CLUDE PEACE WITH
RUMANIA.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.
Apparently the Central Powers are
about to make desperate efforts to
conclude peace with Rumania.

The Boersen Zeitung indicates that
the Berlin Conference resulted in
complete agreement regarding the
peace-terms to be offered to Rumania.
The Easen Allgemeine Zeitung
emphasises that the Rumanians must
renounce all claims to an extension
westward, and can be compensated
for the Bulgarian annexation of
Dobruja with the south-west corner
of Bessarabia concerning which the
Ukrainians and Rumanians can come
to terms provided both unite against
the Bolsheviks.

In the Turkish Chamber the
Foreign Minister, Jali Bey, declared
that the Straits would remain open
to international traffic in future on
the same condition as in the past.

THE DUTY OF GREECE

SPEECH BY THE KING.

Athens, Feb. 8.
En route to the Macedonian Front,
the King of Greece addressed the
troops at Lamia. His Majesty de-
plored the mutiny and urged the
necessity of supporting the Govern-
ment and enabling Greece to do her
duty and aid the Allies.

THE ECONOMIC WEAPON.

ACTION BY THE FRENCH SENATE.

London, Feb. 8.
In the Senate the Minister of
Commerce emphasised the necessity
of an agreement with the Allies
regarding raw materials, and de-
clared: "We do not dream of creat-
ing an aggressive Economic League,
but we desire to remain masters of
our own markets and reserve our raw
materials for ourselves, our Allies,
and friendly neutrals."

The Senate passed a resolution
urging the Government to seek means
of deriving the utmost benefit from
the raw materials which are a most
important economic weapon, particu-
larly feared by the enemy.

MANIFESTO BY BRITISH WOMEN'S PARTY.

London, Feb. 8.
The Women's Party has issued a
manifesto stating that their first act
as electors is to greet the Allied
nations and to pledge themselves to
use their votes to secure and liberate
oppressed nations, especially Belgium
and Serbia.

MR. ROOSEVELT SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, Feb. 8.
Mr. Roosevelt is suffering from
absence in both ears.
He has been operated upon and
his condition is serious.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 19th February, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTRADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.
Two PIANOS.
And
Three No. 4 ROYAL TYPEWRITERS.
To be sold without reserve.
(Full particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 110

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little use, Hull Length, water-line 24' 6", over all 35' Beam 7' 6", Draft 3' 6".
Motor "Scotch", Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 57

TO LET

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM on 2nd Floor of Princess Building.
Apply to—
H. M. R. NEMAZEE,
Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 119

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.
Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 40

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.
ROUBEN on Robinson Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 60 Cornhill Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
War roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
The Commercial Buildings, Shanghai, August 26, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undersigned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase £200 £1
Purchase Price £237 10 0 15s. 6d.
FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £10 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £10 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £10, and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.
Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.
If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 1 year	Value after 2 years	Value after 3 years	Value after 4 years	Value after 5 years
£100	£103 10 0	£107 10 0	£111 10 0	£115 10 0
£50	£51 10 0	£52 10 0	£53 10 0	£54 10 0
£25	£25 10 0	£26 10 0	£27 10 0	£28 10 0
£10	£10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0
£5	£5 10 0	£5 10 0	£5 10 0	£5 10 0
£1	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £237 10s.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

Apply to—
CHERRY & CO.
FREDERICK STREET,
Opposite Hanger Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



CHERRY & CO.
FREDERICK STREET,
Opposite Hanger Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CROWN COLONIES AND INCREASED PRODUCTION.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Sir,—Early in the present year a body called the "Empire Resources Development Committee" was formed in London. Its Chairman was the late Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bt., C.B., Chairman of the British South Africa Company. Its Hon. Secretary is Mr. H. Wilson Fox, M.P., one of the Directors of the Company. The other members include gentlemen prominent in political, financial or social life. Four are members of the British Government.

It is not easy to state the proposals of the Committee in exact terms. They have varied from time to time. In all of them, however, so far as we have been able to discover from speeches by members of the Committee and literature issuing from its Publicity Department, two features are included. The first is that the British Government should set up in the Crown Colonies a body of concessionaires, business men paid partly by commission and enjoying a privileged position before the law, who should carry on industries in those Colonies on condition of returning a percentage of the profits, not to the Government of the Colony and for the benefit of the Colony, but to the British Government, in reduction of the war debt. The second is that a beginning should be made with this policy in West Africa. As persons intimately connected with the last-named country, we venture to address you on these proposals. There seems the more reason for this inasmuch as no member of the Committee, so far as we can learn, has personal experience of, while few, if any, are even indirectly connected with, West Africa.

There is nothing in the present condition or prospects of British African Colonies to justify this new policy, which is simply a return to the old "Plantation" system, in which dependencies were looked upon as estates to be exploited for the benefit of the more vigorous governing country. In the past the attempt to secure profit for the State at the expense of weaker races has everywhere failed, and in the present advanced state of intelligence in our African Colonies it would inevitably produce discontent.

The policy is also at variance with the history of our own moral development, which involves the ultimate relation of Africans to the white races: it lowers our standard of justice, and is a negation of the established principle of "Equality of Opportunity."

The system of government which has grown up in West Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office has had certain broad results. The greatest is profound political peace, which continues even in such a testing time as this. Subsidiary results are steady increases in exports and imports, with consequent benefits to British manufacturers. The native producers, thanks to increasing wants met by increasing production, thanks also to the patient efforts of the Colonial Governments, especially the various Agricultural Departments, are continually increasing the quantity and improving the quality of their output. As proof of this we may quote the recent statement of the Administrator of the British Zone of Occupation in Togoland, that during the first year of our occupation the land put under cultivation was greater by one-third than that in the last complete year of German rule; the statement by Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast, that "Cocoa cultivation in the Gold Coast and in Ashanti" now the world's chief producing area of cocoa "is a purely native industry"; and the statement by the Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, in the House of Commons last month, that in West Africa "the supply of palm kernels and the palm oil brought forward by the natives during the war is considerably greater than the amount for which it has hitherto been possible to provide freight."

The central principles of the policy which has had these results are absence of forced labor, observance of the natives' land laws and customs, and freedom of trade. It is obvious that these elementary vital principles would be profoundly modified, if not reversed, if the policy of the Empire Resources Development Committee were to be applied. Land being held by the tribe in common in West Africa, it follows that in practice, bodies enjoying special governmental privileges cannot be set up without involving interference with the natives' land and labour. The concessionaires would be identified with the government in the native mind. It is significant in this connection to notice that the unfortunate fact that four members of the British Government are on the Committee is taken by the native Press of West Africa—every organ of which condemns the proposals as an utterly indefensible attack upon private right—as an indication that the policy of the Committee is the policy of the British Government. We believe that such an impression is as groundless in fact as it is injurious to the fair fame of Great Britain; and we readily bear testimony to the fact that whenever a Minister representing the Colonial Office has returned to the Committee's proposals, his language, like Mr. Long's above quoted, has been unfavourable to the Committee's project.

There is a further reason for calling attention to this matter at the present time. If the forces and civilian populations of the Allied nations are to be properly fed during a prolonged war, it is urgently necessary that the important food stuffs coming from West Africa should be largely increased. From this point of view nothing could be more harmful to Imperial and Allied interests than a propaganda which shakes the confidence of the producers in the root-principles of British Administration.

Our French Ally, faced in French West Africa with a precisely similar situation, has dealt with it on lines the opposite of those suggested by the Empire Resources Development Committee. A circular just issued by His Excellency the Governor-General sets forth that:—"In order to meet the Mother Country's urgent needs the Ministry of Supplies purchases the whole of the crops of French West Africa. The Ministry of the Colonies on his part undertakes to stimulate and intensify production wherever possible, and this he proposes to do by paying the producers largely and loyally, the object being to produce, and produce largely, and it therefore is necessary to interest the producers by frequent visits of political officers to the producing areas; by encouragement of merchants; and by absolute non-interference in buying or selling by the Government directly."

It is our conviction that adoption of a like policy in British West Africa will lead to the best possible results. It is our conviction that the adoption of a like policy in British West Africa will lead to the best possible results. We are etc.

W. NICHOL, Chairman.
E. Y. GIBSON, Secretary.
The Association of West African Merchants.
14, Castle Street,
Liverpool, Dec. 1917.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Friday, February 8.

CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION DISMISSED.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of rice, reasonably suspected of having been stolen at Queen's Road West yesterday.

Defendant said she was a seamstress and was engaged in mending clothes for the seamen on board a ship. While the ship was loading a cargo of rice, a quantity fell on deck and as it was not wanted she picked it up.

Inspector Macdonald said it was permissible to take the rice sweeping which would otherwise be thrown overboard.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.

CHARGE AGAINST A LUKONG.

A Lukong was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with extorting \$2 from a passenger on board the S. S. Fathian, yesterday.

It was stated that the defendant whose duty it was to search the passengers, found five silver dollars concealed in complainant's trunk. He threatened to arrest the complainant for a breach of the Exportation of Silver Dollars Ordinance and the man offered him two dollars to overlook the offence. Sergt. Fallon who was watching these proceedings from a short distance quite unknown by the parties came up and arrested the defendant as he was receiving the money.

Complainant stated that the defendant snatched the money from him.

Sergt. Fallon said this was not so. The defendant returned the five silver dollars to complainant and the latter was giving him the two dollars when witness arrested him.

Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case until to-morrow.

modified, if not reversed, if the policy of the Empire Resources Development Committee were to be applied. Land being held by the tribe in common in West Africa, it follows that in practice, bodies enjoying special governmental privileges cannot be set up without involving interference with the natives' land and labour. The concessionaires would be identified with the government in the native mind. It is significant in this connection to notice that the unfortunate fact that four members of the British Government are on the Committee is taken by the native Press of West Africa—every organ of which condemns the proposals as an utterly indefensible attack upon private right—as an indication that the policy of the Committee is the policy of the British Government. We believe that such an impression is as groundless in fact as it is injurious to the fair fame of Great Britain; and we readily bear testimony to the fact that whenever a Minister representing the Colonial Office has returned to the Committee's proposals, his language, like Mr. Long's above quoted, has been unfavourable to the Committee's project.

There is a further reason for calling attention to this matter at the present time. If the forces and civilian populations of the Allied nations are to be properly fed during a prolonged war, it is urgently necessary that the important food stuffs coming from West Africa should be largely increased. From this point of view nothing could be more harmful to Imperial and Allied interests than a propaganda which shakes the confidence of the producers in the root-principles of British Administration.

Our French Ally, faced in French West Africa with a precisely similar situation, has dealt with it on lines the opposite of those suggested by the Empire Resources Development Committee. A circular just issued by His Excellency the Governor-General sets forth that:—"In order to meet the Mother Country's urgent needs the Ministry of Supplies purchases the whole of the crops of French West Africa. The Ministry of the Colonies on his part undertakes to stimulate and intensify production wherever possible, and this he proposes to do by paying the producers largely and loyally, the object being to produce, and produce largely, and it therefore is necessary to interest the producers by frequent visits of political officers to the producing areas; by encouragement of merchants; and by absolute non-interference in buying or selling by the Government directly."

It is our conviction that adoption of a like policy in British West Africa will lead to the best possible results. It is our conviction that the adoption of a like policy in British West Africa will lead to the best possible results. We are etc.

W. NICHOL, Chairman.
E. Y. GIBSON, Secretary.
The Association of West African Merchants.
14, Castle Street,
Liverpool, Dec. 1917.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to India. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in India the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Anglo-Indians' "little bits" in the war.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Checks and arrests
DIARRHŒA, and is the only
Specific in
CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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None Genuine without the name Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.
Sole by all Chemists, Prices in England, 1/11, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

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Gentlemen 7s. Ladies 50 cents. [108]

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A French Scientific Preparation for the Treatment of all Disorders of the Digestive System, such as Indigestion, Flatulence, Acidity, Constipation, etc., and for the Relief of all Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.
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THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

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IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all
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Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
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To-day's Advertisement

THE KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED will be
held at the Registered Office of the
Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong,
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of
February, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, when the following Resolution
will be proposed as an Extraordinary
Resolution:

- "That the Articles of Association be
altered in manner following—
- That the word "two" be substituted
for the word "three" in the definition
of the "Board" in Article 2.
 - That the word "two" be substituted
for the word "three" in Article 72.
 - That the word "one" be substituted
for the word "two" in line one and
two of Article 76 and that the word
"other" shall be substituted for the
word "others" and the word "his"
for the word "their" in line two of
Article 78 and the word "members"
in line three of Article 78.
 - That the word "Director" be substituted
for the word "Directors" in Article 77.
 - That the word "Director" be substituted
for the word "Directors" in line four
of Article 79.
 - That the word "signature" be substituted
for the word "signatures" in line one
and two of Article 89 and that the word
"one" be substituted for the word "two"
and the word "Director" for the word
"Directors" in line one of Article 89.

Should the Resolution be passed by
the required majority it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation at a special
Meeting, which will be subsequently
convened.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE KOWLOON LAND INVESTMENT
& BUILDING CO., LTD.

General Agents for the Company.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

Chinese New Year.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

- TUESDAY, Feb. 19:—
Bank Holiday.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hough's.
THURSDAY, Feb. 21:—
Noon—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co.'s meeting.
SATURDAY, Feb. 23:—
13 noon—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
meeting at City Hall.
MONDAY, Feb. 25:—
Hongkong Jockey Club Races.
TUESDAY, Feb. 26:—
Second day of Races.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27:—
Third day of Races.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

BRIDGE SCORERS

Books of 50 SHEETS.

10 cents each.

For One Dollar.

THE MAIL LTD.

Adams Street.

not readily abandon their old festivals,
but they seem quite ready to add to
them the new festival proclaimed
under the Republican régime, of
which the Gregorian New Year is
but one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Monday being Chinese New Year's
Day there will be no issue of the
China Mail on that day.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-
morrow (Sunday) preach at 11 a.m. and
address a children's service at 3 p.m. at
St. Andrew's Kowloon.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for the
week ending 26th January 1918
amounted to 70,165 tons and the Sales
during the period to 61,902 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknow-
ledge with thanks the following dona-
tions to the funds of the Alice Memorial
and Affiliated Hospitals:
Poetry Dealers Guild\$200
Mrs. Tam (for X. Ray Fund). 200

It is notified in the Government Gazette
that on and after the 15th February,
1918, the rate on a single postcard
despatched from the Colony of Hong-
kong to any Chinese Post Office or
British Postal Agency in China is 1½
cents.

His Excellency the Governor has
been pleased to appoint Captain M.S.
Northcote (retired list) to the command
of "D" Company of the Hongkong De-
fence Corps, with effect from the 1st
February, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has
been pleased to appoint Captain Cyril
Champlin (late Colacotta Rifles) to be
a Captain in the Hongkong Defence
Corps, with effect from the 1st June,
1916.

A measure has been introduced in
the Philippines House of Representatives
which would make the Insular Govern-
ment owner of all temples, churches,
chapels, cemeteries, public squares and
other sacred places constructed during
the Spanish régime, at the expense of
the public treasury with labour furnished
by the people and devotees of the
religious institution owning them.
The author of the measure says that
Spain by virtue of the Treaty of
Paris, ceded the whole Philippine
Islands and all the property belonging to
the Spanish crown to the United States.
Included in the property thus ceded he
claims are public edifices, public high-
ways, military barracks, wharves and
other public improvements, as well as
the churches.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD JONES.

A wide circle of friends not con-
fined to the shipping community will
learn with regret that Mr. Edward
Jones, master mariner, who for many
years was First Boarding Officer in
the Harbour Master's Department,
and had on several occasions acted
as Assistant Harbour Master, has
passed away at home from sprue from
which he suffered here for some time
before he retired on pension.

Mr. Jones was formerly in the
service of the Northern Pacific
Steamship Co., and entered the ser-
vice of the Hongkong Government
in 1888 as Second Boarding Officer,
being appointed First Boarding
Officer in the following year. He
first acted as Assistant Harbour
Master in 1886 and on several sub-
sequent occasions, and from 1900
until his retirement from the service
in 1915 he occupied that office con-
tinuously. Altogether he was in the
service of the Government for 27
years. When he went home, he
obtained employment on examina-
tion work under the Military Dock
and Harbour Board with the rank
of Lieutenant in the Royal Naval
Reserve, but found the work too try-
ing for his enfeebled constitution and
was medically advised to go to a
milder climate such as New Zealand
or Tasmania, but death supervened
before that advice could be acted
upon.

Mr. Jones was 65 years of age.
He leaves a wife and several children,
who will have the sincere sympathy
of many friends in Hongkong.
The eldest son is an apprentice to
the seafaring profession and another
son is on a training ship in England
and the eldest daughter is a school
teacher.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE PO ON MURDER CASE.

SECOND ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The hearing of the case in which
Fung Tim was charged with the
murder of Lam Yik Chan, formerly an
accountant in the Po On Marine In-
surance Company, was concluded yester-
day evening.

After two lengthy addresses by the
Attorney General, for the Crown, and
Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for the accused, the
jury retired. After being absent for
about 45 minutes, Mr. Justice Com-
perts said that he understood the jury
desired to see him in chambers and he
would like Counsel to accompany him.

At 5.35 the jury returned and the
Attorney General announced that they
could not agree. They considered the
evidence in the robbery, but not the
murder.

His Lordship said that it was a matter
of fact whether the robbers, knowing from
the previous consultations and con-
ferences that they intended to rob the
safe and steal the money, in the law
made him guilty of whatever they did in
order to get the money. If the jury were
to find that, as a matter of fact, when
the prisoner let them in he had no inten-
tion of helping them in the commission
of any crime, that he let them in in
sheer terror because he was afraid of
the consequences to himself, and if, as
he said, he ran away into his room and
covered himself with the clothes in ter-
ror, or ran away down the street and
had no intention of helping to
commit a robbery or of sharing the
spoils of the robbery or benefiting in
any way, then the jury would be justifi-
ably in bringing in a verdict of not
guilty. If they believed there were any
extenuating circumstances they might
add to their verdict any recommendation
they wished as regards clemency.

The jury then found the accused
guilty, adding a strong recommendation
for mercy.

The accused protested his innocence
at some length.

His Lordship:—The sentence that
the law compels me to pass on you is
one of death. The jury has also made
a recommendation of clemency in your
favour, and I shall forward that
expression of their opinion to His
Excellency the Governor.

Sentence of death was then pro-
nounced.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF A LONG COAT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
Dyer Ball with the theft of a long coat.
It was stated that the defendant
went to a shop in Queen's Road Central
yesterday and asked to be shown some
clothes. A number were laid on the
counter for his inspection and when the
salesman's attention was attracted by
some of the customers who crowded the
shop, defendant picked up a coat and
concealed it under his jacket.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty, said
he was driven to steal through necessity.
He was hungry and had no money to
buy food.

A sentence of two months' hard labour
was passed.

AN OLD FIND.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when
brought before Mr. Dyer Ball on the
charge of being in unlawful posses-
sion of 70 cabbies of old iron.

Defendant said he was employed by
a stranger to convey the iron to
Yau-mai.

It was stated that a Chinese detec-
tive accompanied defendant to search
for this stranger but defendant could
not find him.

Inspector Brazil said the defendant
was convicted for a similar offence
about a fortnight ago.

After further evidence was heard,
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defen-
dant to fourteen days' hard labour.

DIVORCE BY CONSENT.

CHURCHES PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED BILL.

Signed by the Archbishop, several
Bishops, Cardinal Bourne, minister of
the Free Churches, peers, and others,
a memorial has been sent to the Prime
Minister on the proposed Bill to amend
the law of marriage.

The signatories contend that the mea-
sure would enable any man or woman to
apply for a permanent divorce from his
or her partner, on the mere ground that
the couple had been continuously sepa-
rated for three years, whether by mutual
agreement or for any other reason. This
would apparently mean that marriages
might be during pleasure only.

"We regard them as running counter
to the consistent teaching of the Church
of Christ from the beginning, and we
are anxious to see that those who are
rightly indignant at such proposals
should be able to put forward the most
vigorous and most effective opposition
to any attempted legislation of that
character."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting
of the Hongkong Hotel Company
Ltd., was held at the offices of the
Company this morning at noon, for the
purpose of amending the Articles of
Association.

Mr. A. O. LANG presided and there
were present Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr.
J. Scott Harrison and Mr. F. Maitland,
Directors, and Mr. J. Taggart, Secretary,
and Messrs. B. Wylie, E. M. Raymond,
P. C. Potts, W. Logan, M. Manuk,
She Po Sham, Fung Tat Hang and Mr.
S. D. Somekh.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,
this meeting has been called for the
purpose of altering our Articles so as to
do away with the necessity of holding
half yearly meetings for which no
necessity appears to exist. I think we
are now the only Company which meets
twice a year and the general view ap-
pears to be that it is not desirable that
a Company should be under an obliga-
tion to publish its accounts twice during
the year. You will appreciate that a
yearly meeting will relieve the staff of
a good deal of work which is really
unnecessary and will relieve us from the
necessity of troubling the shareholders
to come here twice a year. Advantage
has been taken of this opportunity to add
to the Articles a clause specifically
setting out the Directors' powers of
dealing with the Reserve Fund which is
in a common form and will, it is con-
sidered, be of advantage both to
Directors and shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I ac-
cordingly propose that the Articles of
Association be altered in accordance
with the terms of the resolution which
the Secretary has just read.

Mr. W. LOGAN seconded.

Mr. F. C. POTTS asked whether the
alterations would interfere with the
dividends.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative.
The motion was then put to the
meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
a confirmatory meeting would be held
shortly and the meeting terminated.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY LTD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary meeting
of shareholders of the above Company
was held at the offices of the Company
at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. T. F. HOUGH presided, and there
were present—Mr. J. Rodger, and Mr.
T. E. Pearce, (Directors), Mr. A. Shel-
ton Hooper (Secretary), and Messrs. M.
S. Northcote, H. Percy Smith and J.
Henessey Seth.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,
with your permission I propose to take
the Report and Accounts as read. The
year under review has been quite
satisfactory both in our increased
revenue and in a decreased expenditure.
Our Rent Accounts have increased from
\$17,697.83 to \$21,382.20 and Interest
Account from \$63.38 to \$108.88, whilst
the charges were reduced from \$649.11
to \$398.70 and our Repairs Account
shows a reduction of \$1,000.51. This
satisfactory state of affairs enable your
Directors to recommend the payment
of a dividend of \$2.50 as against \$2.00
per share for the previous year and to
carry forward \$1,008.56 as against
\$994.44 brought forward from the last
accounts.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg
to propose the adoption of the Report
and Accounts.

Mr. J. H. SETH seconded and the
motion was carried.

Mr. H. PERCY SMITH pro-
posed and Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE
seconded the resolution to the Board
of Directors of Mr. T. F. Hough and
Mr. J. Rodger, and the motion was
carried.

Mr. T. E. PEARCE proposed and
Mr. J. RODGER seconded the election
of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor for
the ensuing year, at a remuneration of
\$50, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
dividend warrants would be ready on
Monday and the meeting terminated.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LTD.

The annual ordinary meeting of the
shareholders of the above Company was
held at 11.30 o'clock this morning, at
the Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. HUMPHREYS presided, and there
were present Messrs. J. Scott Harrison,
A. O. Lang, W. L. Patterson (Direc-
tors), and G. Rapp, Secretary, and
Messrs. H. Percy Smith, M. S. North-
cote, C. B. Buyers, A. A. Sany and W.
Hopley.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,
The report and statement of accounts
and Auditors' certificate having been in-
troduced and read, and the same being
corrected and approved by the meeting,
the Chairman proposed that the same
be adopted and the motion was carried.
The Chairman then proposed that the
dividend warrants be ready on Monday
and the meeting terminated.

your hands for the last ten days I
propose with your permission to take
them as read. The accounts before you
show an improvement on the past three
years and would have been better still
but for the fact we are now having to
pay more interest on borrowed money
than formerly—Other expenses are also
heavier than usual. The increase of
\$1,028.19 is due to increased cost of
materials owing to the War. The
increase in legal expenses of \$2,625.08
may be regarded to a large extent as
non-recurring. The major part of the
increase was incurred by Court and
other proceedings in connection with
Yue Foo's mortgage, the equity of
redemption of which has been acquired
by the Company so that the property
formerly mortgaged to us now belongs
to us.

The increase of \$1,134.60 in
Insurance Reserve Fund represents the
amount of expired fire Insurance
risks underwritten by ourselves. Sales
of property and the transfer of
Yue Foo's Mortgage have effected the
changes shown in the accounts under
the liability headings of "Mortgages"
"Sundry Creditors" and "the asset
headings of "Amount invested in
Property" and "Mortgages and Loans."
I trust you will approve of the transfer
to typhoon and floods insurance account
of \$2,643.53 which makes this fund up
to \$30,000.00—and that the donation
of \$2,500 to War Charities will meet
with your sympathetic approval. I have
no further remarks to make but after
the accounts have been duly seconded
I shall be pleased to answer any
questions shareholders may have to
ask.

There being no questions, the CHAIR-
MAN proposed the adoption of the
report and accounts.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE seconded, and
in doing so said he would like to con-
gratulate the management on the im-
provement in the state of the accounts,
and the motion was unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr.
H. PERCY SMITH seconded, the re-
election to the Board of Directors of
Messrs. J. Scott Harrison, A. O. Lang,
W. L. Patterson and Dr. J. W. Noble,
and the motion was carried.

Mr. W. MOBLEY proposed and Mr.
C. B. BUYERS seconded the re-election
of Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. C.
Bernard Brown as auditors for the ensu-
ing year, at the remuneration of \$200
each, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
dividend warrants were ready and could
be had on application, and the meeting
terminated.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's Weekly
Share Report dated 8th February,
states:—

Business continues quiet in tone, and
the volume transacted has in conse-
quence been rather small. A few fair
lines have been put through, but the
near approach of Chinese New Year has
rather put the brakes on at the moment.
For the first time for several years, the
Index market has ceased to be the chief
centre of interest, the London rate show-
ing a declining tendency which has been
reflected locally.

Shanghai is quiet again, the only stock
that appears to be in demand being
Shanghai Dock.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have
changed hands at \$225 to a fair extent.
MANY INSURERS.—Cantons could
be placed at \$300, Unions at \$750 and
North China at \$110.

FIRE INSURANCE.—China Firms are
wanted at \$125 and Hongkong Firms at
\$100.

SHIPPING.—Deferred Indos, following
on the weakness in the London rate have
declined slightly and are now offering at
\$165 for cash. Douglases have been done
at \$77 for February settlement. Steam-
boats have come to business at \$165.

RAFFINERY.—China Sugars are weaker
with business quiet at \$68. Malacca
are offering at \$34.

ORZA AND MINING.—Langkats at \$14,
Banta at \$25, Kailans at \$35, and
Shells at \$125—have all probable buyers
at quotations. Tronchs have come to
business at 30/-, and Urals are offering
at \$24.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—
Kowloon Wharves weakened to \$36 for
cash, but at the close have buyers at
\$36. Hongkong Docks fell to a selling
rate of \$125 on Thursday but have since
recovered to \$125 for cash. Shanghai
Docks have changed hands at \$14. 60/-.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—
Centrals could be placed at \$30, Hong-
kong Hotels at \$30. Kowloon Lands at
\$30 and West Point at \$25 are unchang-
ing from last week. 2.15 p.m. we have
changed hands at \$5 and \$5.10 to a fair
extent.

COTTON MEAS.—Shanghai quotes as
under:—Bwos. Tls. 170/-, Shanghai Cot-
tons Tls. 125/-, Kung Yiks Tls. 1410/-,
Yamaguchi Tls. 8.10/-.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Elec-
trics at \$48, China Lights at \$4, and
Hongkong Trams at \$8.40 are all wanted
at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have been
done at \$41. 50/-, Cements have risen
to a buying rate of \$3 and Dairy Farms
are offering at \$30. Ropes have had a
sharp advance, \$30 being offered for
cash. Jees could be placed at \$190 and
Waterboats at \$11.70 ex dividend.

RENTS AND SINGAPORE.—Cantons fol-
lowing:—Malacca Pines \$2.60, Malakoffs
\$4.40, New Serendia \$4.75, Radellas
\$12.25, Ayer Panas \$10.75, Sengai Pagan
\$2.90, Singapore Currency, all sellers.

PLANTATIONS.—Plantations is quoted 2 1/2
per lb.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on Lon-
don is 11 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on
Shanghai is 68.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell was inducted
into the vicarage of Christ Church,
Victoria Street, Hongkong, yesterday by
the Bishop of London and the Arch-
deacon of Middlesex, with the usual
forms and ceremonies. The new
vicar preached at the evening service
and announced that Father Adderley of
Birmingham would be temporarily as-
sociated with him in the work of the
church.

THE COMING RACE MEETING.

TRAINING NOTES.

There was a fair attendance at the
Race Course this morning to watch
a number of gallops. The air was
cold and bracing, but the sky was
cloudy until about 8 o'clock when it
cleared. Both tracks were open.
The gallops taken this morning were
mostly long ones, all over the mile.

Below we give a list of times, the
"i" and "o" in parenthesis denot-
ing whether the gallop was taken on
the inside or outside course:—

DERBY GRIFFINS.

ANDREW (i), 1 1/4 miles, 44, 1.23, 2.15,
2.54, 3.32, 1.9, 38.
BANTAM DALLIA (o), 1 1/4 miles, 37.1,
1.11.2, 1.45, 2.20, 2.54, 3.27;
1.9, 38.
BLACK CAT (o), 1 1/4 miles, 38, 1.14,
1.51.2, 2.20, 2.54, 3.25.3; 1.9,
38.1.
CORQUET DALLIA (o), 1 1/4 miles, 35,
1.11.1, 1.48, 2.22.1, 2.54; 1.9,
38.4.
CHURCH MOUSE (i), 1 1/4 miles, 37.2,
1.15, —, 2.20, 3.02.3, 3.37; 1.9,
34.2.
DOMINO (i), 1 1/4 miles, joined at the
mile and a quarter by DOUTYFUL,
35.4, 1.19, 1.50, 2.26, 3.02.3,
3.38.3, 4.22; 1.9, 33.2.
FANLING CHIEF (o), 1 1/4 miles, 40, 1.17,
1.54, 2.30.2, 3.04, 3.38, 4.15;
1.9, 37.
GRAY MOUSE (i), 1 1/4 miles, 37, 1.12.1,
1.47.2, 2.22, 2.55; 1.9, 33.
MODESTY DALLIA (o), 1 1/4 miles, 37,
1.11, 1.48, 2.23, 2.46; 1.9, 33.
NEW YEAR (i), 1 1/4 miles, 40, 1.15,
1.50, 2.26.3, 2.50; 1.9, 32.2.
PERSEAN CAT and WILD CAT (o), 1 1/4
miles, 40.3, 1.20, 1.56.2, 2.31.2,
3.06.2, 3.41, 4.13.8; 1.9, 32.8.
SALAMANDER (i), 1 1/4 miles, 43, 1.25.3,
2.04, 2.43.3, 3.18.2, 3.54.1,
4.25.1; 1.9, 31.
SHATIN CHIEF (o), 1 1/4 miles, 36.2,
1.10.2, 1.44.3, 2.18, 2.50; 1.9,
32.
STAMER CAT and GENTLE CAT (o),
1 1/4 miles, 40, 1.16.3, 1.53, 2.28,
3.02.3, 3.37.1, 4.14; 1.9, 36.4.
GENTLE CAT, 4.18; 1.9, 35.4.
TITAM CHIEF (o), 1 1/4 miles, 37, 1.12,
1.48, 2.22, 2.54.3; 1.9, 32.3.
UNIQUE DALLIA (o), 1 1/4 miles, 39.2,
1.15, 1.54.1, 2.32.2, 3.07, 3.39.2;
1.9, 32.2.
XMAS DAY (i), 1 1/4 miles, 38, 1.12,
1.46, 2.21, 2.54; 1.9, 33.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

BALCARY (i), 1 1/4 miles, last mile, 37,
1.13, 1.48.2, 2.20; 1.9, 31.3.
CAMOUFLAGE and BIPYAK (i

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "TUSCANIA."

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.
The torpedoing of the *Tuscania* has evoked universal execration and promises to wake the nation up to the actuality of war as nothing has yet done.

The newspapers generally, hail the lost Americans as heroes who perished in a noble cause.

The *Evening Sun* voices the general sentiment in saying: "The American people entered the war knowing from two years of watching what it means. Now that its dread obligations are brought home to them they do not blush with fear. This misfortune will steel their courage and resolution to exact a just retribution from the enemy of Civilization."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.
Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in a statement, says that losses like the *Tuscania* unite the country in a more determined purpose to press on. "We must and will win this war."

LATEST DETAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Reuter learns that the *Tuscania* was torpedoed ten miles off the coast. The discipline was magnificent. No other vessel of the convoy was hit.

Survivors state that the American soldiers lined up on the deck and sang their national air, and the crew responded with "God Save the King."

The work of lowering the boats was hampered by the tremendous list, and a number of lives were lost by the capsizing of one of the first two boats, and a raft being thrown on top of them.

An American officer, interviewed, stated: "The *Huns* only drowned a fraction of our fine fellows, but they have put the iron into our souls which they will repent when the chance offers."

As an instance of the order prevailing, two typhoid and two pneumonia cases were landed safely.

An engineer, who has arrived in Glasgow, says that many lives were lost by drowning and exposure. He saw a raft picked up on which there were lashed five men, only two of whom were alive. He himself was in a leaky collapsible boat with 33 others and they were up to their wrists in water before they were found.

The majority of the casualties were probably due to men leaping from the decks of the ship into the sea, with lifebelts, but were lost in the darkness.

LESS THAN 150 MISSING.

LATER.
It is now unofficially estimated that less than 150 people are missing from the *Tuscania*.

The skipper, Captain McLean, was saved.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.
Members except those on duty will meet at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 14th.

Names of applicants are to be submitted by inspectors on Wednesday the 13th instant.

MURKETT COURSE PART I.
The whole of No. 3 Company is provisionally warned to fire Part I on Sunday February 17th.

EQUIPMENT.
Equipment Officers are requested to send in an estimate of the number of pairs of boots likely to be requisitioned by members of their respective units.

By Order, T. F. Hodges, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say "Beware of colds." For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

"DRUNKEN SAVAGERY" IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that there was an outbreak of drunken savagery in Petrograd, after the great religious demonstration.

Five hundred armed bootleggers looted the wine cellars of a church and a house. The riot spread to the streets and numerous jewellers' and other shops were plundered. Regular troops were brought up to quell the disorder and there was fighting all night.

It is estimated that 120 people were killed.

ALEXIEFF ORGANISING AN ARMY TO FIGHT BOLSHIEVKS.

GENERAL KALEDIN DISAPPEARS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that General Kaledin has relinquished the leadership of the Cossacks in favour of General Alexieff, who has organised a separate army of 80,000 to march against the Bolshievks.

There has been a disagreement between General Kaledin and General Alexieff, and the former has disappeared.

It is estimated that 40,000 of the younger Cossacks are now in favour of the Bolshievks.

A DEPUTATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* states that a deputation of Russian troops from Bukhovina is proceeding to Brest-Litovsk.

DEATH OF THE EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The report of the death of the ex-Generalissimo, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was issued by a German paper.

The French papers state that it was (Nicholas Constantinovich) that died. He was a cousin of the ex-Generalissimo.

FOOD CONTROL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Food Controller has prohibited the use of oatmeal, oat flour and rolled or flaked oats for any purpose except human food.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

OVER 2000 AMERICAN TROOPS SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Admiralty announces that the *Tuscania* was torpedoed, on Tuesday night, off Ireland, while carrying American troops, of whom 2,011 soldiers, 141 of the crew, and 35 others were saved out of a total of 2,397 aboard.

The missing number 210.

LATER.
The *Tuscania* was sunk at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

She was one of a convoy of troop and provision ships. Two torpedoes were fired; one missed, but the other hit the vessel amidships. The *Tuscania* listed heavily to starboard, making the proper lowering of the boats impossible.

Some men jumped into the sea and others were thrown into the sea when the boats were lowered. The survivors were taken off or picked up by British destroyers and landed.

The *Tuscania* floated for two hours after being torpedoed.

The condition of some of the survivors was pitiable. They threw off their clothes and had been swimming for two hours before being rescued. Three men died from exposure in a boat.

An American officer survivor states that an escorting destroyer claims to have sunk the attacking submarine.

Only two women were aboard the *Tuscania* and they were saved.

BRITISH DESTROYERS TO THE RESCUE.

The *Tuscania* was a 14,000-ton Anchor liner and was built in 1914.

An American officer in a narrative of the adventure said that after the vessel was struck, megaphone calls were circulated that there was no danger of the ship sinking before all were taken off.

British destroyers answered the S.O.S. with remarkable celerity. It is believed that a couple of lifeboats were smashed in launching. The narrator decided to follow the sailors' advice to "stick aboard and trust to John Bull's destroyers."

A torpedo was fired at a rescuing destroyer, but missed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We raided a post south-eastward of Quenast, killing and taking prisoners several of the garrison.

We repulsed raiders westward of La Bassee.

The enemy's artillery was active north-westward of St. Quentin, and eastward of Monchy-le-Freux.

Our aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on targets behind the enemy's lines. Two hostile machines were brought down and two of ours are missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A French communiqué reports:—

There was very lively reciprocal artillery activity in the Chavigny, Pargny and Filain regions, north of the Aisne, the sector of Samogneux, Hill 344, on the right of the Meuse and at Hartmannswiller.

After violent artillery preparation the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines on Bauloy, in Alsace, in two places.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER HINDERS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—

During the twenty-four hour spell of finer weather there was heavier hostile artillery activity, but today there is soaking rain with a westerly gale which again lessened the activity.

The weather and the state of the ground are still unfavourable for grand operations.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid eastward of Arras, taking prisoners. There was hostile artillery activity at Cambrai and Lens.

THE IMPRISONED BRITISH AIRMEN.

NOTICE OF REPRISALS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Foreign Office has informed Germany, through Holland, that if Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley, the imprisoned British airmen, are not released immediately and treated as ordinary prisoners of war the British Government will take reprisals.

It is pointed out that International Law does not sanction imprisonment, and that German airmen frequently distribute leaflets.

LATER.
Reuter's Agency confirms the *Daily Mail* statement of this morning that, in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent Mission to The Hague, one month's notice will be given of reprisals.

A RECENT AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

BARRACKS DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

The *Telegraf* states that during a recent aerial attack on Zeebrugge forty bombs were dropped near the Kommandantur and others greatly damaging the barracks.

The Germans at night time, on February 3, brought down one of their own machines near Hyeft, killing the pilot.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

An Italian official message states:—

Our airplanes dropped a ton of explosives on an aviation ground south-eastward of Vittorio.

The Allies have brought down 56 aeroplanes during the past eleven days.

The Arabs, at Hedjaz, routed eleven battalions of Turks, eleven miles northward of Taile, on January 31, killing 400 and capturing 300 men, two mountain guns, eighteen machine guns and 800 rifles.

The Arabs on January 28, successfully attacked a Turkish post on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. Only forty Turks escaped and sixty Turks were captured.

THE MACKAY DISASTER.

RELIEF PARTY ARRIVES.

BRISBANE, Feb. 7.

A relief party has reached Mackay with food.

There are numerous instances of terrible privations, especially in the surrounding districts.

The town itself is completely and irreparably devastated.

THE CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent says that the Soviet Congress passed, in a few minutes, laws involving the most fundamental land changes and the most complicated social reconstruction. The proceedings were punctuated by the singing of "Internationale" and "Marseillaise."

Hunger, cold and life is extremely nerve-racking. The Red Guards are more feared than the ex-Tsar's police, and everyone dreads arrest.

There have been searches, seizures and confiscations of money and jewellery, and those conducting domiciliary arrests are often thieves in disguise. We cannot cash cheques, amateur clerks mangle the bank accounts and the bank directors have either escaped to Sweden or have been arrested. All financial business is at a standstill. The latest decree limits deposits to 25,000 roubles and requires proof that the money was honestly earned. It is proposed to destroy all shares as rubbish. Poor English governesses are running about trying to persuade kind friends to take care of their small savings.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF MARCHING NORTH.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

General Alexieff, with shock troops, is reported to be marching northwards and to have occupied a number of stations in the direction of Kharkov and Boronch.

RED GUARDS FIGHT FIERCE BATTLE IN FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

The Bolshhevik Agency reports that the Red Guards captured Tammerfors in Finland after a fierce battle on February 4, in which 10,000 White Guards, commanded by General Mannerheim, were defeated and forced to retire to the west coast of the Gulf of Bothnia.

GERMAN METHODS IN RIGA.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

The Bolshhevik News Agency states that the Germans in Riga fraudulently collected 65,000 votes for the incorporation of Riga with Germany and imprisoned 200 suspected Socialists. Many prisoners, even women, were beaten in order to force them to betray their comrades. Some women were imprisoned in a den with robbers and prostitutes.

The economic situation is terrible and the workers are starving.

PETROGRAD SOVIETS MESSAGE TO GERMAN WORKERS.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.

The Soviet Petrograd has issued a grandiloquent appeal to the workers of Berlin and Vienna, telling them to adhere to the German Navy, and the tragic story of her director, a German, who died in Hongkong. This ship was built at Bergen in 1903, and sailed the seas as the "Jason" in those far-away days. She was chartered by Jobson for his Mexican business, and the profits were apparently so considerable that in a short time he found himself in a position to purchase her. The ship became vested in the Lloyd Mexican Steamship Corporation, formed in May 1910. In the company Jobson owned 1,250 of the 2,500 shares. He managed and controlled the ship from San Francisco, and she now flew the Mexican flag as the "Maxatlan."

During this period the Crown suggested she incurred liability of forfeiture by the most flagrant and conceivable of neutral services to Germany, indeed that it could only be described as adhering to the enemy—she became a German ship. Early in 1914 there was considerable disturbance in Mexico. The vessel was recalled to San Pedro, in America, by the German cruiser "Nürnberg." She was given authority to fly the Mexican flag in March 1914, eleven months after the formation of the company, but after her arrival at San Pedro her owners received permission to fly the German flag. She did so to the outbreak of war, when she again changed her flag to Mexican. On the outbreak of war she loaded coal which had a history of its own at San Francisco. The United States authorities had refused the German cruiser "Nürnberg" access to the coast, and there was friction between the German and American authorities over it. The latter made it clear they would not let the "Leipzig" have the coal. Bonds were eventually given that the coal should be delivered to a consignor by the "Edna" or the "Maxatlan." The authorities permitted it to sail in the month the war broke out. The ship reached a Mexican port, and later the cargo was loaded into lighters. The delivery to the German cruiser "Nürnberg" was obviously done in the eyes of the authorities. On this voyage the "Maxatlan" took on board at San Pedro wireless and signalling apparatus which the Crown seized after war was declared. It was transferred to the "Leipzig" at sea. She also carried several German revolutionaries, and she attempted for a considerable period to communicate to the "Leipzig" the positions and dates of sailing of certain British ships, an attempt which was only defeated by the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and the Attorney General added the courtesy of any of the wireless operators on Smith's Englishman, who alone then had received in

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Yesterday's Russian wireless message regarding Ukraine conflicts with reports from other sources.

ATTEMPT TO EMBROIDER CHINA DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent says the "Peoples' Commissioners" are discussing the proposal to support the autonomous movement of Southern China against the Central Government.

The Commissioners propose to send a Commissary to China for this purpose.

The object is to produce a Socialist Revolutionary agitation which will break down China's refusal to allow foodstuffs to come to Russia.

DEATH OF EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A telegram from Petrograd reports the death at Tashkent, on February 3, of the Grand Duke Nicholas, formerly Commander-in-Chief, under mysterious circumstances.

CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

PROMINENT CITIZENS MURDERED.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7.

The White Guards at Wasa report that civil war is in full swing in Finland. Twenty prominent Helsingfors men have been murdered, and properties and farms are daily being burned and pillaged. Unarmed people have been killed, especially in the southwest. The capture of Kemi and Tornio gives a great advantage to the White Guards.

THE VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

PAN-GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.

The Berlin pan-German newspapers are most angry at the Versailles Council communiqué which is described as the Entente's answer to the German strikers. They accuse the strikers of prolonging the war by exciting hopes in enemy countries.

A meeting of Socialists was addressed by Herr Scheidemann, and a resolution was passed demanding a definite declaration by the Government on war aims, and the acceleration of domestic reforms.

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS TO GO TO PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The *Times* states that preparations are being made for British Labour Members of Parliament, including Mr. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., and Mr. Henderson, M.P., to visit Paris to prepare an Anglo-French Labour Socialist agreement preparatory to the International Congress in London on February 20, and ultimately another congress in Switzerland.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Silver Market is quiet.

OBITUARY.

CANON KNOX LITTLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The death is announced of the Rev. W. J. Knox Little, M.A., Canon of Worcester.

[The deceased clergyman acted as Chaplain to the Household Cavalry during part of the South African War. He was author of many theological and other works.]

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

[The Marquis of Dufferin entered the Diplomatic Service in 1891, and served at Constantinople, Paris and Stockholm.]

A SEA ROMANCE.

ENEMY SHIPOWNER BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED IN A "U" BOAT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

What the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Smith, K.C., described as the kaleidoscopic history of a ship which adhered to the German Navy, and the tragic story of her director, a German, who died in Hongkong. This ship was built at Bergen in 1903, and sailed the seas as the "Jason" in those far-away days. She was chartered by Jobson for his Mexican business, and the profits were apparently so considerable that in a short time he found himself in a position to purchase her. The ship became vested in the Lloyd Mexican Steamship Corporation, formed in May 1910. In the company Jobson owned 1,250 of the 2,500 shares. He managed and controlled the ship from San Francisco, and she now flew the Mexican flag as the "Maxatlan."

During this period the Crown suggested she incurred liability of forfeiture by the most flagrant and conceivable of neutral services to Germany, indeed that it could only be described as adhering to the enemy—she became a German ship. Early in 1914 there was considerable disturbance in Mexico. The vessel was recalled to San Pedro, in America, by the German cruiser "Nürnberg." She was given authority to fly the Mexican flag in March 1914, eleven months after the formation of the company, but after her arrival at San Pedro her owners received permission to fly the German flag. She did so to the outbreak of war, when she again changed her flag to Mexican. On the outbreak of war she loaded coal which had a history of its own at San Francisco. The United States authorities had refused the German cruiser "Nürnberg" access to the coast, and there was friction between the German and American authorities over it. The latter made it clear they would not let the "Leipzig" have the coal. Bonds were eventually given that the coal should be delivered to a consignor by the "Edna" or the "Maxatlan." The authorities permitted it to sail in the month the war broke out. The ship reached a Mexican port, and later the cargo was loaded into lighters. The delivery to the German cruiser "Nürnberg" was obviously done in the eyes of the authorities. On this voyage the "Maxatlan" took on board at San Pedro wireless and signalling apparatus which the Crown seized after war was declared. It was transferred to the "Leipzig" at sea. She also carried several German revolutionaries, and she attempted for a considerable period to communicate to the "Leipzig" the positions and dates of sailing of certain British ships, an attempt which was only defeated by the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and the Attorney General added the courtesy of any of the wireless operators on Smith's Englishman, who alone then had received in

OUT-WITTED BY CLEAR-HEADED WIRELESS OPERATOR.

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THE "WIRELESS" HERO'S FEAT.

The affidavit of Guy Duncan Smith, flight sub-lieutenant in the R.N.A., stated that his home was in San Francisco, and he was twenty-one years of age. He was on the "Maxatlan" when the war broke out. He awoke at midnight in the wireless room, put the receiver to his ear, and heard the Pacific mail steamer "Aztec" announce that she had been declared between Brest and Germany. At this time they were sailing with "Hamburg" pointed on the stern, and Jobson was a captain in the German Naval Reserve. "Le Par" was pointed to again, and the "Maxatlan" was given American registry and the name of "Edna." She was at length captured off the Falkland Islands by H.M.S. "Newcastle," a vessel that by a curious coincidence had been told off to pursue her in 1914.

Sir Frederick Smith subsequently announced that he had made a proposal to Sir Eric Richards, who appeared for claimants, Messrs. Sudden and Christensen, against whom the Crown had nothing to allege and should be glad if the case might be postponed for a week to enable Sir Eric Richards to communicate with his clients. His lordship acquiesced in this course.

The Carnegie Trust has offered to meet the cost of printing and circulating a Shorthill one of four model welfare centres in England and Wales for promoting the physical welfare of mothers and children. The condition is that the scheme should be made part of the comprehensive system of physical welfare under the control of the borough council and be approved by the Local Government Board for the purposes of imperial grants.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Throat and Alveoli, it prevents its formation and allays irritation of the

